BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.......................$ 3 00
" 3 months.......................8 00
" 6 months.......................15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.......................3 00
" 6 months.......................5 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864. NO. 128.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 7.—The flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived at City Point this afternoon with 4 officers. Also fifteen tons of freight for Yankee prisoners. The officers are Col. Fry, Captains Buckner and Wilson, and Lieut. Breckenridge. Nothing was said in the dispatch as to the number of privates returned. The papers by this arrival will be brought up to-morrow. Not a word of news to-day from any quarter.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 7.—Gen. Lee has issued a General Order directing the observance of to-morrow as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and directs due preparation of all departments to anticipate the wants of the several commands as to all military duties, unless absolutely necessary. Suspended Chaplains are desired to hold divine service in all regiments and brigades, and the officers and men are requested to attend.

It is reported that a scouting party of the enemy appeared on the Heights of Stafford opposite Fredericksburg yesterday.

Great activity is visible in the Yankee camps.

From Lee's Army.

CAMP 48TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., April 1st, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Fortunately for us it is raining too hard for us to drill this afternoon, and, if you will allow me to use an entirely new and original expression, "I will take my pen in hand to inform you" what we have been doing in camp this week.

As a matter of course we are required, rain or shine, to put forth the necessary physical effort to dispose of our quarter of a pound of bacon, sugar, coffee, meal, molasses and rice in proportion, and as for mental exercise we have been speculating upon the depreciation of our "pile" of Confeds, under the recent act of Congress, which takes effect to-day, and wondering whether the promises made upon the face of the "new issue" (or new "ish" as the boys call it) are good for six months, twelve months or the war. We have found out by experience that promissory notes, payable "six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States of America," are not considered binding, and that the conscript and impressment laws can't quite "take them in." Light on this subject will be thankfully received.

That which has afforded the North Carolina soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia more real pleasure than anything else that has occurred this winter, was the visit His Excellency, Gov. Vance, made them during the last ten days. He first went to Gen. Ewell's Corps and delivered an address to Daniel's Brigade. Of course he had a tremendous crowd, and I learn that there were more of the *big* Generals of our army there than have ever been seen together at one time; all as eager to see and hear the BEAR GOVERNOR of the Confederacy as the boys themselves were. I can't give you a full account of the proceedings there as I was not present.

Last Monday be spoke in Ramseur's Brigade. As it is only seven miles to where it is encamped, several of us started off afoot (for the want of other kind of transportation) and got there soon enough to see the grand review of all the N. C. Troops of Ewell's Corps, and to hear the speech too. Suffice it to say for the review that every body was highly pleased with the military display of "our boys."

At 2 o'clock the Governor appeared on the stand, accompanied by Gens. Ewell, Early, Johnson, Stewart, (cavalry) Rodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Kirkland, Battle and Stewart, of Maryland, which, taken altogether, one would think would be quite a sufficient backing for any man, and commenced his address, which was most enthusiastically received by the boys. They look upon him as a father, provider, personal friend and big man generally. His speech produced a very fine effect upon all who heard him, cheering the hearts of the desponding, and confirming the hopes of the hopeful.

After he finished the crowd called for several of the Generals, some of whom made very handsome replies—short, but to the point. Gen. Ed. Johnson said "that the best advice he could give to N. C. soldiers was to keep the present incumbent in the Governor's chair." Gen. Stewart remarked that there never were any troops who marched to the tune of Dixie better than the N. C. soldiers. Gen. Rodes said that there never was but one speech in him, and that he *commenced* that when the N. C. boys raised the flag of the 32d Regiment at Carlisle last year, but, as he was then interrupted, he would now postpone the finishing of that speech until the flag was again raised at Carlisle, and pledged himself to do a big thing then and there. Several others made some remarks but as our Generals are very *modest*, except in the presence of the enemy, and spoke very low, I could not hear them.

On Wednesday the Governor was to see us and, although the weather was too bad for him to review our brigade and Kirkland's, we were not deprived of the pleasure of hearing him talk. The crowd was immense, occupying house tops, (or rather cabin tops) trees, barrel heads, stools, and in fact everything else a man could get on to raise him a little. When the Governor was led forward and introduced by Gen. Kirkland, the boys put up a real old tar heel yell. I wish every man, woman and child in North Carolina, and all the N. C. Troops could have heard him. I will not even attempt to give you a synopsis of his speech. It was just what we needed and wanted. I havn't heard any croaking or grumbling since.—You could almost see it taking effect, and I think honestly that nothing short of a general furlough for thirty days could have pleased the boys more. There were any amount of Generals on the stand with him, but, as it was late when he finished his speech, we could get none of them to respond to the calls made for them. From what I can see and learn by mingling with the men I think that there is not the least possibility of any other man being considered in the race for Governor of North Carolina next August. He has the heart of the people, which is the inside of the track, and beat him who can.

Yours, HAL.

THE GEORGIA PAPERS ON MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

Of the great speech of Vice President Stephens the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says:

To-day we lay before the readers of the *Intelligencer*, the speech of Vice President Stephens, delivered in the Capitol of our State, before the members of our General Assembly, at the urgent solicitation of a large number of them, and which was reported for this paper, but has been revised and corrected by himself. It is due to this distinguished gentleman to state, that he was not at the capitol, but enjoying the quiet of his home in Crawfordsville, when he received the earnest solicitation of the members of the Legislature to address them at Milledgeville. In complying with their request he did but discharge a duty, which, as a son of Georgia, he owed to her, and whenever, as it has been intimated, it is said, that he sought the opportunity of addressing the Legislature upon the important topics embraced in Gov. Brown's message, the fact which we have stated will be borne in mind by our readers and give contradiction to the charge.

We have but little space to devote to comments upon this great, this masterly speech. It clearly defines and forcibly demonstrates the nature of our government, what its policy should be, and wherein Congressional legislation has been unwise, detrimental to State Sovereignty and State Rights, conferring too dangerous power upon our Chief Executive, the President of the Confederacy.

The people throughout the Confederacy; the army in the field; every man interested in, and willing to maintain constitutional and good government, while fighting for Southern Independence against our Northern foe; should read for himself this great speech, and not only rely upon what may be said or written of it, in many cases by those whose interest it is to misrepresent the positions maintained and asserted in it. In such an event, we venture the prediction that there will be comparatively but few, within the bounds of the Confederacy, of the intelligent and patriotic who will be found dissenting from the sentiments of the distinguished speaker, and fewer still who will deny to him the possession of an elevated patriotism and wisdom equal to the crisis now upon the country.

But our space is limited and we must forbear. It does not require from us any commendation of the speech or eulogy of the speaker, to secure for the former the attention of our readers, or to add to the reputation of, or confidence on the part of our people, in the latter. We shall, therefore for the present, say no more.

HYMNS IN BATTLE.—At the famous battle of Leuthen, one of Heermann's hymns was raised by a regiment before going into the fight, and one after another took it up, until all the columns were singing it as they advanced. "Shall I silence them?" the general asked, as he rode up to the stern, heroic King Fritz. "No; with such soldiers God will give me the victory," and leaping down among the ranks and crying, "Now, children, in God's name," he led them into battle. When the battle was won, the field was strewn with the dead and wounded; it was night, and the soldiers were weary. Then one began to sing a hymn of thanksgiving, the bands joined in and presently it rose from the army, in a full and mighty chorus that reached and greatly moved the king, who turned round, exclaiming, "What a power there is in religion!"

It was at the battle of Leipzig that Gustavus Adolphus sang, with his army, Luther's *Carmen Heroicum*, and after that, kneeling in the field, he thanked God for the victory in a stanza of the same hymn. The *Te Deum* won the fight at Leignitz; it was a "poor sinner's song" of Luther's that the peasant raised before the battle of Frankenhausen, and brave Earl Oldenburg triumphed at Drakenburg by the song of Simeon.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Bishop Atkinson is compelled by sickness to recall his Appointments already issued, and to substitute the following, viz:

Wilmington	April	17th
Rockfish	"	20th
Fayetteville	"	21st
St. Marks, Deep River	"	23d
Pittsborough	"	24th
Chapel Hill	"	26th
Graham	"	28th
Hillsboro'	"	29th
Raleigh	May	1st
Goldsboro'	"	3d
Kinston	"	4th
Wilson	"	6th
Tarboro'	"	8th
Scotland Neck	"	10th
Halifax	"	12th
Weldon	"	13th
Gaston	"	15th
Henderson	"	17th

DIED,

At Johnson's Island, Feb. 27, 1864, Captain PASSUN NICHOLS, (66th Reg't N. C. Troops) of Franklin county, aged 37 years.

He was an affectionate husband and father, a kind neighbor, a good citizen, a faithful friend, and above all a zealous Christian.

"If he had faults—and who has not?
For none are perfect, 'no, not one,'
They were only seen when sought
As spots are seen upon the sun." N.

Confederate please copy.

Departed this life, on the evening of the 24th of March, 1864, at the residence of Jesse M. Blair, in Randolph county, JESSE BLAIR, Sen., aged 87 years.

Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months..........$15.00
" " **Three months..........8.00**
" " **One month..........3.00**
Weekly paper, three months..........3.00
" " **six months..........5.00**

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANTATION, STOCK, &C., &C., FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF APRIL, ON the premises, we will sell the well known tract of land recently occupied by Jacob Scheib. The land is fertile and well timbered and watered, and situated about 6 miles Northwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Jos. Hays, Dr. Fowst and others.

At the same time and place will be sold one good Farm Horse, one Colt, 3 years old, one Cow and two Yearlings, Sow and Pigs, Goats, Wagon, Harness, Buggy, Fodder, Plows, Trace Chains, together with sundry other Farming Implements and Household Furniture.

Terms of sale cash. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 8-tf Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 3[illegible], Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.
April 8-1w*

CITY MARKET.

[illegible], April [illegible].

APPLES—Green	$[illegible]
" Dried	$[illegible]
BACON—Hog round	$[illegible] 00
BEEF	$[illegible]
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$[illegible]
BUTTER	$[illegible] 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax [illegible]	$6
" Adamantine	$[illegible]
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$160 00
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$[illegible] 50
FLOUR—	$[illegible]
FODDER—[illegible]	$[illegible]
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$6
GEESE	$5
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$26 00
MEAL—	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 29.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@30 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $3 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE service, a number of Horses and Mules. Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PIERCE,
April 2-6t Major and Chief Q. M.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PIERCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

NOTICE.

[illegible]

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, March 2[illegible], 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.
W. J. HAWKINS,
March 23-12t President.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

A Conservative Meeting will be held at [illegible], Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 23-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x6 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 5-eod2w Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, on the 12th April, 1864, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash. G. B. ALSTON.
April 1-td
Confederate copy and send bill to advertiser.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."
J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and *rations* furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN, MY POINTER dog PAT. Pat is eight years old, liver color, and was lame in his right shoulder when he left. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him to me, or for any information that will enable me to get him.
D. McD. LINDSEY,
April 6-5t Kittrell's, Granville Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, April 2, 1864.

ON AND AFTER 3rd INST., THE ACCOMMODAtion train on this Road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock P. M.; returning will leave Weldon at 5 A. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 2.15 P. M.
April 4-6t P. A. DUNN, Gen'l Sup't.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
March 29-4w
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists,
5 Smiths,
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-3tawtim

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]

[illegible]	$[illegible] 00
[illegible]	30 00
[illegible]	36 00
[illegible]	5[illegible] 40
[illegible]	100 00

[illegible] may be [illegible] advertisements [illegible] three a week will be [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to pass [illegible]

[illegible] CALENDAR FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, [illegible]; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Neill McKay Burton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—[illegible] Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; Elder [illegible] Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; and J H Flanner, of New Hanover; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for [illegible].

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm. P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President.—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State.—Judah P Benjamin, La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice.—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department.—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department.—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department.—S R Mallory, of Fla, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bruce, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department.—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor.—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward.—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward.—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and R. W. Best.

Eastern Ward.—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and [illegible].

[illegible], Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

[illegible], City Treasurer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

Gubernatorial.

We publish, to-day, a letter from the "6th N. C. Cavalry," in answer to the letter of "Simon," published some days ago, from Rutherford county. We publish this letter, not that we agree with or endorse the sneering allusion to Mr. Holden and his Conservative friends, but because our own antecedents being eminently conservative, and our own position as an earnest advocate for negotiations for an honorable peace being well known, we wish to present fairly the claims of the two candidates for Gubernatorial honors and make our own position known to the people of the State.

We are for the shortest road to an honorable peace, and to this end favor a vigorous prosecution of the war with all our available means, and at the same time a vigorous prosecution of steps looking to an honorable peace by negotiation: being willing to trust the whole matter to the Conservative statesmen of the two sections, satisfied that, sooner or latter, it must come to that.

The answer to "Simon" speaks of "a communication purporting to come from Rutherford county."— This implies a doubt as to the genuineness of the letter. We can tell the writer that the letter not only came from Rutherford county, but that its author is one of the most prominent Conservatives of that whole section, and was among the first to bring forward the name of Governor Vance for the position which he now holds. He and other leading gentlemen of Rutherford and the adjoining counties, who brought forward and supported his Excellency as one whom they were assured and whom they believed would advocate vigorous measures for negotiations for an honorable peace, being dissatisfied with the radical war sentiments of his Wilkesboro speech, now demand another standard bearer for their party.— How far will the recent course of the Governor justify their action?

Gov. Vance was elected by a majority unparalleled in the history of the State, and entered upon the duties of his high office as the idol of the great Conservative party of the State—a party that embraced at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the people. They knew he was loyal to the State and the cause of the South, because he had bared his own breast to the storm; and they had implicit confidence in his Conservative principles, on account of his votes and speeches in the old Congress and his war upon secession and secessionists up to the very hour that Lincoln called upon North Carolina for troops to coerce a sister State. They expected him to use his high position to maintain the sovereignty of the State and the liberty of the citizens, and to assist our sister States in a common struggle for a common object.— But they expected at the same time that he would exert himself, while our brave veterans confronted the enemy on the battle field, to open negotiations for an honorable peace. Has he done it? Has he stood firm, like Brown of Georgia, in defence of the great principles of civil liberty, according to the principles of State sovereignty as acknowledged in 1776? We will examine the record. Certainly he started well.

In his message to the General Assembly, in November, 1862, he said:

"I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast digracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble, will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow; a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instruments—the Constitution and the laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk up-rightly in the narraw path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should, least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the way."

These were noble sentiments and nobly expressed; the Governor grew in popular favor and his strength increased with the masses. We all felt sure that we were not to be enslaved, that the personal liberty of the citizen would not be placed at the mercy of one man while he was in power. But we go on with the record.

In the summer of 1863, after the passage of the Tithing law and the Impressment law, the people in their Republican simplicity, began to hold meetings to protest against these Acts and to ask their *servants*— not their masters, according to our written constitutions—to repeal them. By this time the Governor's surroundings began to change—he began to imbibe the idea that the shortest road to an honorable peace was to "fight it out now," regardless of negotiations or diplomacy. He issued a proclamation, from which we quote the following:

"The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country.— Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another.— You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made these obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitu-

[illegible] our Supreme Court [illegible] cases properly brought before it. [illegible] in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed [illegible] [illegible] division and distraction of our people."

The Governor was urged by some of the best political friends that he ever had not to issue this proclamation; that those who were holding these meetings were his friends, and that while some of them amidst the gloom and suffering that surrounded them, might go a little too far, he had best let them alone; they would resist no law and commit no outrage. But the Governor was urged, and he warned them to behave. And from that day to this his star has been on the decline in North Carolina, at least in so far as the great Conservative party is concerned.

The people are still overwhelmingly in favor of the repeal of the Tithing law, for they can see no necessity for the army of secession officers necessary to execute the Tithe and Impressment Acts, when, in fact, they both aim at the same thing, viz: To allow the government to take what it pleases from the citizen at its own price.

But the language we have just quoted has a more important bearing still, for it brings us to the present era—the odious acts of the last Congress—above all, and more important than all, the suspension of the great bulwark of liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Our people will resist no law, however odious and unconstitutional, save by constitutional means. What are constitutional means? The Governor, in his proclamation of the 8th September, 1863, tells us. "The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me." * * * "Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions." "There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot box, and other constitutionally appointed means." He had told the people "the way our fathers had marked out," and when Congress shocked the land by that unwarrantable stride towards military despotism and the subversion of the rights of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States committed in the passage of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the great Conservative party of the State commenced to "walk therein," by holding meetings and asking for a Convention or the assembling of the Legislature, that their solemn protest might be entered against that unnecessary usurpation.

But the Governor again becomes alarmed at the fact that the "people should assemble together and consult for the common good," and warned them in his Wilksboro' speech to desist. "We must fight it out now." We saw the Governor before he went to Wilkesboro', and being sincerely desirous that he should save himself and co-operate with the great body of the Conservative masses that elected him, we told him that while we had not made up our mind to support a Convention we were satisfied that a vast majority of the people were in favor of some action by which they could enter their protest "in the constitutional way," agains the alarming actiont of Congress, and "consult together," as the representatives of a great State, on measures looking to negotiations for an honorable peace.

He made his speech. We have published it and suppose nearly every man in the State, who can read, has read it. It made eight columns, small type, and was nearly all for war, and but little for peace. In it he said:

"A Convention is proposed by some. I have no denunciation to make of those who are moving this question. They are as sound men, no doubt, as I am, as you are—as anybody; they are my friends; but I think it is wrong."

Why wrong, Governor? Have you not told them they had the constitutional right to consult together for the common good?—and if they should not have the right, and if their chosen leader should not advise the exercise of that right upon such provocation as the recent acts of Congress afforded, when would they have that right and when would their Chief Magistrate advise them to use it?

Behold, Governor, the patriotic action of the constituted authorities of the Empire State of the Confederacy! Vice President Stephens has made the great speech of this Revolution, and it will become the settled policy of the people. Gov. Brown has made himself immortal; and Georgia, by her unwavering devotion to constitutional freedom and State sovereignty has most clearly constituted herself the keystone of the Confederate arch. Georgia does not want to pull down or destroy, but she desirers to build up and preserve. But this platform is not original with Stephens or Brown. It is the platform upon which you were elected, Governor, and upon which the great Conservative party of North Carolina, (with W. W. Holden at its head, and who we might say originated it,) have stood and do stand. Our Rutherford correspondent, "Simon," was one of the first prominent men in North Carolina to second it, and he now pledges his own and the adjoining counties to vote for it by an immense majority in August. And such we may add are the advices that reach us from most of the Western counties, as well as from many in the East. We may give extracts from our letter bag before the assembling of the Legislature, that those who have been commissioned by the suffrages of the people to preserve the dignity, integrity and sovereignty of North Carolina, may know the sentiments of the PEOPLE—that silent but potent power which makes and unmakes them.

But not only did the Governor tell the people at Wilkes that it was "wrong" to talk of a Convention, but he changes his base and backs down from those burning passages in his message to the Assembly in 1862, in which he protests against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In that passage he said:

"I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the [illegible]

[illegible] suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible] for a limited time, and then only subject to judicial decisions; and nine-tenths of our people applaud the noble [illegible] of February, 1862, [illegible] given the President [illegible] of the Confederacy, and the Governor apologizes for it in his Wilkesboro speech, as follows:

"There is talk of [illegible] [illegible]

This apology for a clear and unnecessary usurpation, which the great State of Georgia has protested against and of which she instructs her representatives to demand the repeal at the meeting of the next Congress, was a great blow to our people; and day by day, since the speech was given to the public, Gov. Vance has been growing weaker with the masses, especially with that great Conservative party that elected him; while those who denounced him and his friends as traitors, less than two years ago, have become his zealous supporters.

It may be said the constitution authorises the suspension. So it does, and here it is: Art. 1, Sec. 9, 3d clause, as follows:

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

For three years, however, we had been invaded and no such stretch of constitutional authority was asked, and when, finally, the act was passed, at the recent session, its advocates did not profess to desire it on account of "*invasion*," but becaus of *apprehended* "rebellion." Where is the rebellion? Gov. Vance tells our people at Wilkesboro', and in his army speeches that they are loyal. Where is the rebellion? We know of none nor can there be any found. But it was passed on account of *apprehended* rebellion. Better say it was passed to ignore civil authority and place the whole people at the mercy of military power. Our people will submit to it—we have begged them and do beg them to submit to it —but the masses expected Gov. Vance and our Legislature to do what Gov. Brown and the Legislature of Georgia has done—enter their solemn protest against it and instruct our representatives in the new Congress, soon to assemble, to insist on its immediate repeal; and they would have them go farther and so amend the Constitution that it can never be repealed again. Has Gov. Vance done this? No. He consulted his Council but opposed the assembling of the Legislature, and the Council decided as he wished.— Had Gov. Vance taken the lead in this matter, or had he acted with Gov. Brown, the odious act complained of would have been repealed; the cause of the Confederacy benefitted; desponding hope would have been revived, and he would have been still the idol of the people; but as it is a great reaction has taken place and is still going on, and the people, in August, will vote for men, for Governor and the Legislature, that are unmistakably and irrevocably committed in favor of the sovereignty of the States and zealous advocates for negotiations for an honorable peace.

Mr. Holden is one of our purest as he is one of our most talented men; he favors, as do all Conservatives, a vigorous prosecution of the war as one of the agencies necessary to an honorable peace; but he is at the same time a zealous advocate for peace, and favors constant efforts by the State and Confederate governments for negotiations for an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties; and unless Gov. Vance should be able to show a better peace record, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that Mr. Holden will be elected. The great Conservative masses cannot and will not co-operate with those who are now the conspicuous champions of the Governor. Why it is he is supported by the Wilmington *Journal*, the State *Journal*, *Confederate*, *Observer*, Tarboro' *Southerner*, Charlotte *Bulletin* and Winston *Sentinel*, papers that have never had the confidence of, and that have no claims on, the Conservative party—papers that denounced him and his supporters two years ago as traitors—is a matter for Gov. Vance to explain. The great Conservative masses are no nearer these papers and their pernicious teachings now than they were in the summer of 1862, and the fact that Gov. Vance has fallen into their company, and been picked up as their candidate, is the reason why there is another candidate in the field. It remains to be seen who will be elected.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—Our quiet little out of the way town has just enjoyed a visit from a sterling and stirring advocate of the Southern cause. Rev. Dr. Lacy, at present, connected with the military hospital at Wilson, delivered a couple of lectures in the Methodist church, on the nights of the 1st and 2d inst. His subject was, "The present condition of the country, and the prospects of the war."— And, permit me to say, it was treated in a manner to elicit the applause and admiration of all ardent Southerners. He is a true son of the South, and manfully upholds her institutions and defends her rights. His lectures are calculated to encourage the despondent, and shame the discontented and disaffected.

The object of the doctor's efforts is to secure means for continuing the most excellent arrangement already established by Dr. Satchwell, in connection with the Wilson Hospital, for the useful employment of any partially disabled soldiers who may be temporarily under his charge. This employment, at the same time, contributes to the comfort and well-being of the patient himself, and [illegible] [illegible] can work at all, are furnished with the conveniences for doing what they can for themselves, and for others who need [illegible] [illegible] for a limited time [illegible] now called for. [illegible] course. Shall [illegible] every mind. [illegible] the lectures of Dr. Lacy, all who can, and open to him [illegible] that all who [illegible] "Fund" at [illegible]

Kinston, N. C., April 5, 1864.

Any other papers favoring the same please copy.

[illegible]

"[illegible] on God's side?"

The ways of Providence [illegible]

[illegible]

Let us all, then, bow ourselves to the very dust, and in sack cloth and ashes ask the Ruler of nations and of men to guide our feet aright, and give us fortitude, patience and endurance that we may safely and successfully pass through this great trial; and at last, if it be His will, take our place among the nations of the earth a free, prosperous and independent people.

But we did not mean to preach a sermon. Let every man and every woman examine themselves this day and see if they are doing their duty in the great struggle through which we are passing.

Just so Here.

We have always despised that plebian cry of "rich man's war and poor man's fight," and we despise it still. It smacks of an attempt to array class against class and we detest it. And yet it seems to us, under present management, there is more truth than fiction in it. We know of no rich man that has been marched off between two bayonets from this section. The government manages, somehow, to find pigeon holes for them all. Many wealthy men have volunteered, many have fallen in the fight gloriously, and there are yet others who face the enemy whenever there is an occasion; and yet, so potent is the power of money that we can hear of no case where one has been conscripted and taken away. They are all either needed at home or "detailed" for some important business for the government. And this is not only the case here, but elsewhere, as the following from the Richmond *Whig*, one of the oldest and most reliable papers in Virginia, will show:

Remarkable.—No one doubts that we live under the best, the most impartial, the most incorruptible government in the world, were it otherwise there would be no matter of surprise in the fact that we are going to mention. As it is it strikes us as one of the most remarkable accidents in the world that not a rich man in this city has been put into the army. We say put advisedly. Rich men of Richmond, young and middle aged have entered the military service voluntarily, of whom some have died gloriously and others still remain to fight their country's battles, but none of those opulent citizens whose patriotism induced them to purchase substitutes, have, since the repeal of the substitute law, been put in. They have all been found absolutely indispensable in situations known to the army as "soft places." It is very remarkable."

We would never have mentioned this matter but for seeing it in the *Whig*, because we know a certain set of stay-at-home patriots would denounce it as an attempt to array class against class. No wonder that that they clamor for war, for meal sells at $40 a bushel, potatoes $20 and wood at $50 for a two horse load. Some people are suffering and others getting rich; and so we go.

Beat the Preachers.

The conscript officer in Richmond has just succeeded in doing what the preachers have failed to accomplish for years, we mean the suppression of places of amusement. The *Examiner* of Monday gives the following interesting account:

Capture of a Fleet of Iron-Clads.—At about the hour of 11, A. M., on Saturday, after the meeting of the Iron-Clad Opera Troupe, performing at Metropolitan Hall, had assembled for rehearsal, a conscript guard appeared at all the doors and avenues of escape and came down like a wolf on the [illegible] of "Iron Clads" gathered within that harbor. They took the big brass violin; they took the first and second fiddlers; they even took "bones" and the tambourine; they took them all, about a dozen in number, and towed them up the street before the Provost Marshal. Here all, except two or three, established neutral colours—the Lion and Unicorn and "Maryland, my Maryland"—and were released. The several condemned as conscripts were sent forward to the enrolling officer, who sent them still further, even unto Camp Lee, from whence they [illegible] furlough to fulfil their engagements at the hall on Tuesday evening, to report [illegible]

The descent upon the "Iron-Clads" is alleged to have received its inspiration from the management of the new Richmond Theatre which [illegible] rate a successful rival in the presentation of the "legitimate drama" in the same city.

Thus B. D'Orsey D'Ogden, [illegible] man at the Theatre, but now enrolled in the service of the Confederate States at Camp Lee, determined that as many of his professional brethren as possible should accompany him to [illegible] with the intention of there organizing his new troupe of "Harmonists." For that purpose, after obtaining a furlough to visit town [illegible] caused the arrest of Mr. T. B. Thorpe [illegible] Theatre [illegible] er. Mr. Thorpe [illegible] in the army and was discharged [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Leach's Card.

[illegible] of Hon. J. M. Leach [illegible] Congress in the 7th District, in this paper. Mr. Leach occupies the true Conservative ground and we are glad to hear that he will be elected by a large majority. By this we mean no disrespect to the other worthy gentlemen whose names are before the people of the District, but as we have to fight a war for constitutional liberty among ourselves, at the ballot box, as well as prosecute a war against a vandal foe, the sooner we learn to adhere to none but true Conservatives the better. Our advices from all parts of the District are that Mr. Leach will carry it, over [illegible] fifteen hundred to two thousand [illegible]

The *Carolinian* appeals to Mr. Holden to withdraw. He says he is abused as a Unionist and Reconstructionist, and without stopping to enquire whether the charge be true or false, hopes he will withdraw, for if he runs, the respectable vote he would get but fail, on personal grounds, would be counted at the North as a Union sentiment, &c. Why, bless your soul, Mr. *Carolinian*, this amounts to nothing. Gov. Vance got them most all two years ago, and the same persons that now hold up Mr. Holden as disloyal, called Vance a Unionist and tory then. The masses of the honest voters do not care a fig for such stuff.— As to the *Carolinian's* appeal to Mr. Holden to withdraw we can't say—not authorised to speak. Suppose you come up and see him on the subject. You can get your coffee at our house and the groceris round the corner. Our opinion is, however, that Holden will not withdraw until August.

For the Progress.]

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, N. C., March 27, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in your issue of the 25th inst., a communication purporting to have been written from Rutherford county, over the signature of "Simon," which, in my opinion, does great injustice to the people of that county, and which, though it affords a horrible mutilation of the "King's English," deserves, as I think, a slight notice from me, lest those who are unacquainted with the political complexion of the people of this gallant county might, [illegible], give credence to the malignant slander that this "Simon" would perpetrate on an innocent people. While I am not only candid but proud to admit that the people of Rutherford are eminently conservative in their sympathies, I would spurn with indignation the imputation that they would support the not only very doubtful but [illegible] policy of Mr. Holden and his friends, who have persistently neglected to exhibit the manliness to come forward and tell the people upon what principles they claim their suffrages.

It is not sufficient to satisfy the intelligent and patriotic people of Rutherford for Mr. Holden and his lesser lights to tell them that he is for peace. While the people of Rutherford desire peace, as all good men desire it, they would indignantly spurn the idea of obtaining it upon terms that would compromise the honor and dignity of their State, or accept any other terms for its basis than the independence of the South. These are the sentiments of the people of Rutherford county; and it was to secure peace on these terms that they have nobly sent forth their sons to do battle in the cause of a common, bleeding country.

"Simon" says very truly that Vance's name was first put before the public for the position he now occupies by the people of Rutherford. But further on in his communication, I observe the following remarkable language: "What has he done in any way to recompense the people for what they have done for him? Has he set a foot any plan for negotiation? Has he stood square up to the liberties and sovereignty of the State?"

The last sentence is so ridiculously nonsensical, that I refuse to reply to it. But what has Gov. Vance done to entitle him to the suffrages of the people? He assumed the gubernatorial chair at a time when the affairs of our State, both financial and military, were in a fearfully confused and neglected condition. Our soldiers were barefooted, their clothes were worn out, the means of communication of their friends at home were to a great extent exhausted, while the enemy was making fearful inroads on our territory from the coast of our State. Gov. Vance turned out of office bad men and supplied their places with good men—with men whose competency and genuineness of patriotism were unquestionable. He devised means at once by which our gallant, self-sacrificing soldiers should be clad—vessels were procured and arrangements made to purchase clothing abroad, and the result is, our soldiers are better clothed than any troops in the Confederacy. They are supplied with blankets—in a word, everything that can make them comfortable. And more, the Governor has succeeded in procuring a sufficient quantity of clothing to clothe every soldier from North Carolina, for more than a year from the present time. Nor is this all; while caring for the soldiers in the field, Gov. Vance has not forgotten their suffering wives and children at home. He has taken care that they should be fed and cared for as much as circumstances would permit. But this is not all yet; Gov. Vance has ever been jealous and careful of the honor and integrity of the State, and has not been unmindful of the rights and liberties of the people. He has permitted no innovation on the rights and liberties of the people of North Carolina. [illegible] complains that he permitted the conscription of the principal [illegible] of substitution. Gov. Vance is sworn to yield obedience to the constitution of the Confederate States and the laws of Congress under it. The law of Congress requiring the principals of substitutes to go to the army has been decided to be constitutional. Would "Simon" expect Gov. Vance, in violation of his oath, to resist a constitutional law of the land? Does he expect Gov. Vance to attempt to nullify the constitutional laws of Congress?

I blush for "Simon," and would beg him to go hide himself from public gaze, for he must feel a sense of shame tinge his cheek, as he feels conscious of the malignity of the slander he has attempted to perpetrate on a magnanimous people.

6TH N. C. CAVALRY.

To the Soldiers of the 7th Congressional District—GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late [illegible]

The false charges and gross misrepresentations made concerning me is, I trust, a sufficient apology for addressing you a short circular.

It has been charged that I have expressed, on various occasions, disloyal sentiments, have denounced Governor Vance, and have expressed myself in favor of peace on any terms.

There is no truth in these or any similar charges, and they are made by personal and political enemies to injure me and [illegible] [illegible].

I have never uttered any sentiment in any quarter inimical to our cause, have invariably spoken in terms of high respect of Gov. Vance, and have denounced at no time neither of the Gubernatorial candidates, have taken no part between them, in an *Executive election*, which is nearly *four months off*, preferring to run on my own merits and political antecedents and upon the principles laid down and adhered by me, to hanging on to the skirts of any man.

I have been shamefully denounced and misrepresented by a few persons in the army without any just cause, though I have never denounced any soldier in return, but have only defended myself, and I hope those men will live to regret the injustice they have done me.

I am in favor of peace on the basis of our Independence and Constitutional Liberty at the earliest possible day, and I believe that the wisdom and statesmanship of the country should be brought to the aid of the brave soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Confederacy, and that every legitimate and well directed effort should be made for peace, and keep before the Yankee government and the world as our forefathers did in the Revolutionary War, and also in the war of 1812.

I believe that when [illegible] shall be appointed by the two governments [illegible] the last battle will have been fought [illegible] war will soon be [illegible]

[illegible]

I [illegible] your countryman and friend,

J. M. LEACH.

April 5-[illegible]

WANTED.

A TENANT FOR A FARM. INQUIRE AT THIS office. Also, [illegible] to hire a negro man or boy— [illegible] paid, or a share in the crop [illegible] Also, a cook wanted. An elderly [illegible]

April 8-[illegible]